## **CLAIM AMENDMENTS**

1. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating an X-ray mask comprising steps of: forming an X-ray transmitter; and

forming a laminated X-ray absorber above opposite said X-ray transmitter, wherein said laminated X-ray absorber includes at least two types of layers having different compositions are employed-for said laminated X-ray absorber.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein

said laminated X-ray absorber includes a first X-ray absorber formed above opposite said X-ray transmitter and a second X-ray absorber formed to be in contact with said first X-ray absorber,

tungsten is employed as the material for one of said first X-ray absorber and said second X-ray absorber, and

diamond is employed as the material for the other one of said first X-ray absorber and said second X-ray absorber.

3. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein said laminated X-ray absorber includes a first X-ray absorber formed on said X-ray transmitter and a second X-ray absorber formed on said first X-ray absorber, and the said method of fabricating an X-ray mask further comprising steps of comprises:

forming a film serving as an etching stopper film, stopping etching when etching said first X-ray absorber on said X-ray transmitter, and

forming said second X-ray absorber on said film serving as an etching stopper film.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein said laminated X-ray absorber includes a first X-ray absorber formed above opposite said X-ray transmitter and a second X-ray absorber formed on said first X-ray absorber, said and the method of fabricating an X-ray mask further comprising steps of comprises:

forming an interlayer film having either a function for serving as an etching stopper or a-function for serving as a hard mask on said first X-ray absorber, and

forming said second X-ray absorber on said interlayer film.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein said laminated X-ray absorber has a layer containing at least one substance selected from a the group consisting of lithium (Li), beryllium (Be), boron (B), carbon (C),

sodium (Na), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), silicon (Si), phosphorus (P), sulfur (S), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), scandium (Se), titanium (Ti), vanadium (V), chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), gallium (Ga), germanium (Ge), arsenic (As), selenium (Se), palladium (Pd), silver (Ag), cadmium (Cd), indium (In), tin (Sn), antimony (Sb), tellurium (Te), cesium (Cs), barium (Ba), mixtures of these elements, a carbide including silicon carbide of and tungsten carbide, a nitride such as including silicon nitride, aluminum nitride, of and chromium nitride, an oxide including silicon oxide of and chromium oxide, a fluoride, and an iodide.

- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein said laminated X-ray absorber has a layer containing a substance selected from a the group consisting of carbon (C), titanium (Ti), vanadium (V), chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), gallium (Ga), germanium (Ge), arsenic (As), selenium (Se), palladium (Pd), silver (Ag), cadmium (Cd), indium (In), tin (Sn), antimony (Sb), and tellurium (Te).
- 7. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating an X-ray mask comprising steps of: forming a dug removed portion and on an X-ray transmitter, leaving a portion other than said dug removed portion on an said X-ray transmitter; and forming an X-ray absorber on said portion other than said dug removed portion.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 7 further comprising a step of performing ion implantation implanting ions into said X-ray transmitter before forming said dug removed portion.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 1, wherein said step of forming said X-ray absorber includes steps of:

forming an X-ray transmitter;

forming a first X-ray absorber above opposite said X-ray transmitter; and forming a second X-ray absorber, different in pattern size from said first X-ray absorber, on said first X-ray absorber.

10. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating an X-ray mask according to claim 9, wherein the pattern size of said first X-ray absorber is larger than the pattern size of said second X-ray absorber.

11. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a semiconductor device including carrying out an exposure step with an X-ray mask-on-condition-that having a geometric X-ray phase difference between the phase of X-rays transmitted through an X-ray transmission part of said X-ray mask and the phase of X-rays transmitted through an X-ray absorber of said X-ray mask is in the a range including  $0.5\pi$  and in proximity to  $0.5\pi$ , between a resist film located on at a position for forming an optical image with said X-rays and said X-ray mask, wherein

said X-ray mask comprises an X-ray transmitter and said X-ray absorber eonsisting of includes a laminated structure having at least two layers formed on said X-ray transmitter, said laminated structure includes at least two layers having different compositions, and

at-least either a condition that the phase shift quantity of said the X-rays transmitted through said X-ray absorber is in the a range of  $0.3\pi$  to  $0.6\pi$  or a condition that the transmittance of said the X-rays transmitted through said X-ray absorber is in the a range of 30 % to 60 % holds.

- 12. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating a semiconductor device according to claim 11, <u>including</u> carrying out said the exposure step on condition that an average exposure wavelength of the X-rays is longer than 0.3 nm and shorter than 0.7 nm.
- 13. (Currently Amended) The method of fabricating a semiconductor device according to claim 11, wherein: the absolute value of the  $\underline{a}$  difference between said the geometric phase difference and said the phase shift quantity is in the  $\underline{a}$  range including  $\pi$  and  $\underline{i}$  proximity to  $\pi$ .